# Otjikondavirongo
# Status Summary & Natural Resource Report

# maximising wildlife returns by minimising threats...

## Conservancy status summary

### Returns from natural resources in 2014
the chart shows the main sources of returns and values and their percentage of the total returns

**Approximate Total Returns N$**

- Combined tourism returns N$ 0 ( %)
- Combined hunting returns N$ 0 ( %)
- Veld product returns N$ 0 ( %)
- Other returns (e.g. interest) N$ 0 ( %)

**Two of the most significant returns for the conservancy:**
- ✓ cash income to the conservancy to cover running costs and invest in developments
- ✓ employment to conservancy residents

| Conservancy income | | N$ |
|---|---|---|
| Employment | Private Sector | |
| | Conservancy | |

### Cost of natural resource conflicts in 2014
estimates are based on average national values

| Estimated human wildlife conflict cost | N$ 347,100 |
|---|---|
| Estimated poached high value species loss | N$ 29,720 |
| Total conflict cost estimate | N$ 376,820 |

### Natural resource cost–return ratio in 2014
the chart shows the approximate ratio of returns to costs

Costs / Returns

**Returns data not available at time of printing**

### Management performance in 2014

| Category | Score | Performance |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Adequate staffing | 3 | |
| 2 Adequate expenditure | 0 | |
| 3 Audit attendance | 1 | |
| 4 NR management plan | 0 | |
| 5 Zonation | 0 | |
| 6 Leadership | 1 | |
| 7 Display of material | 1 | |
| 8 Event Book modules | 3 | |
| 9 Event Book quality | 1 | |
| 10 Compliance | 1 | |
| 11 Game census | 2 | |
| 12 Reporting & adaptive m/ment | 1 | |
| 13 Law enforcement | 2 | |
| 14 Human Wildlife Conflict | 3 | |
| 15 Harvesting management | 1 | |
| 16 Sources of NR income | 0 | |
| 17 Benefits produced | 1 | |
| 18 Resource trends | 1 | |
| 19 Resource targets | 1 | |

### Wildlife status summary in 2014

Elephant, Gemsbok, Giraffe, Jackal, Klipspringer, Kudu, Mtn. zebra, Ostrich, Springbok, Steenbok

## Human wildlife conflict

### Human wildlife conflict trend
the chart shows the total number of incidents each year, subdivided by species, grouped as herbivores and predators

- Jackal
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Hyena
- Lion
- Other Herbivores
- Cheetah
- Other Predators

(chart: years 2005–2014, scale 0–250)

### Most troublesome problem animals 2012-2014
the chart shows the number of incidents per species for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each species

The most troublesome species in 2014 are on the left

The least troublesome species in 2014 are on the right

(chart: Caracal, Cheetah, Hyaena, Leopard, Jackal, Porcupine, Baboon, Antelope; scale 0–80)

### Type of damage by problem animals 2012-2014
the chart shows the number of incidents per category for the last 3 years; the darkest bar (on the right) indicates the current year for each type

(chart: Livestock attack, Other damage, Crop damage, Human attack; scale 0–500)

## Poaching

### Number of incidents per year
Commercial poaching is a serious threat to conservancy benefits. The chart shows the number of incidents per category per year

- Subsistence
- Commercial
- High Value

(chart: years 2006–2014, scale 0–5)

### Traps and firearms recovered
number of incidents per category

- Firearms recovered
- Traps/snares recovered

(chart: years 2006–2014, scale 0–1.2)

### Arrests and convictions
number of incidents per category

- Arrests
- Convictions

(chart: years 2006–2014, scale 0–1)

## Wildlife removals – quota use and value

| Species | Quota 2014 | | | Animals actually used in 2014 | | | | | | Potential Trophy Value N$ | Potential Other use Value N$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Trophy | Other Use | Trophy | Own Use & Premium | Shoot & Sell | Capture & Sale | Problem Animal | Total Use | | |
| **Kudu** | 20 | 5 | 15 | | 12 | | | | 12 | 4,240 | 2,580 |
| **Springbok** | 50 | 5 | 45 | | 14 | | | | 14 | 1,370 | 520 |

**Potential value estimates (N$) for species are based on:**
- **Potential trophy value** - the average trophy value for that species in the conservancy landscape
  - trophy values vary depending on trophy quality, international recognition of the hunting operator and the hunting area
- **Potential other use value** - the average meat value for common species
  - the average live sale value of each high value species (indicated with an *)[high value species are never used for meat]

## Key to the status barometer

**Wildlife status**

extinct | very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

weak/bad | reasonable | good

**Management performance & other data**

**Success/threat flags**

- ▶ success/ benefit created
- ◀ weakness/ action needed

Conservancies reduce environmental costs while increasing environmental returns. Returns from wildlife can far outweigh human wildlife conflict costs.

# monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

## Current wildlife numbers and status

| Species | Animals Seen 2014 | Estimated population range | Wildlife Status | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Count Trend | National Guideline | Desired Number |
| Elephant | | | | | |
| Gemsbok | | | | | |
| Giraffe | | | | | |
| Jackal | | | | | |
| Klipspringer | | | | | |
| Kudu | | | | | |
| Mtn. zebra | | | | | |
| Ostrich | 8 | 20 - 40 | | | |
| Springbok | 35 | 340 - 790 | | | |
| Steenbok | 6 | 16 - 190 | | | |

**Wildlife Status**

**Count trend** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on game count trend data.

**National guideline** – gives the species status in the conservancy using national guidelines for the conservancy; for example, lions may cause local problems, but are of high value and are rare at landscape level.

**Desired number** – gives the species status in the conservancy based on what the conservancy would like to have.

**dark green** (abundant) – there should be less;
**light green** (common) – the desired number is reached;
**yellow** (uncommon) – there should be more;
**light orange** (rare) – there should be more than double;
**dark orange** (very rare) – there should be more than triple;
**red** (extinct) – the species needs to be reintroduced.

## Locally rare species

Sightings indicator

☐ 2012  ☐ 2013  ☐ 2014

B-f Impala, Black Rhino, Dik Dik, Duiker, Elephant, Giraffe

**Locally rare and endangered species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.
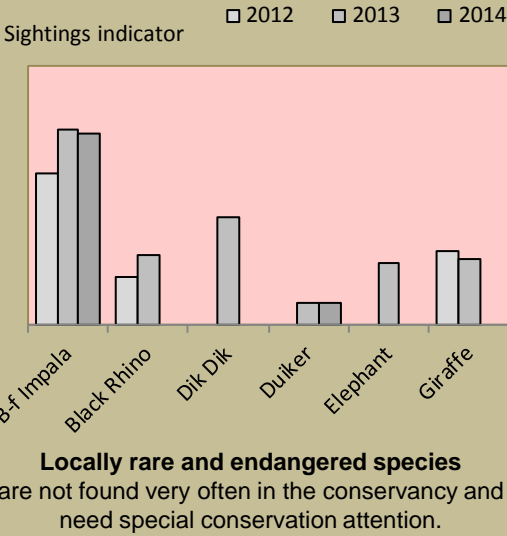
## Wildlife introductions

## Wildlife mortalities

Kudu, Springbok, Steenbok, Other

Number of Animals

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

## Annual rainfall

in millimetres

*Years with no rain show gaps in data collection*

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
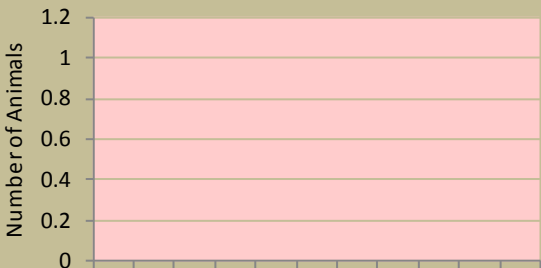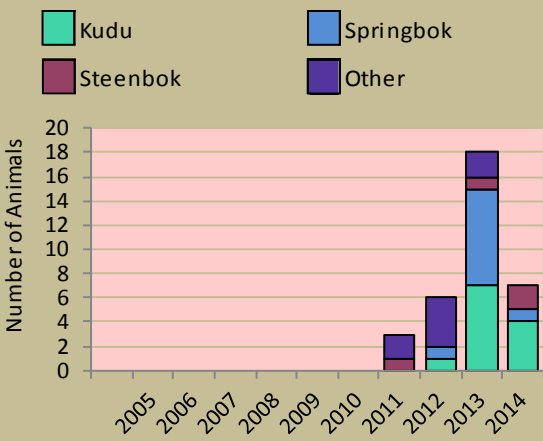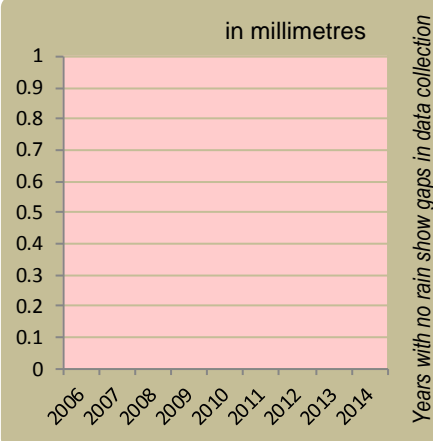
## Annual game count

charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count status barometers reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years

**Gemsbok**

**Springbok**

**Elephant**

**Giraffe**

**Ostrich**

**Mtn. Zebra**

**Kudu**

**Steenbok**
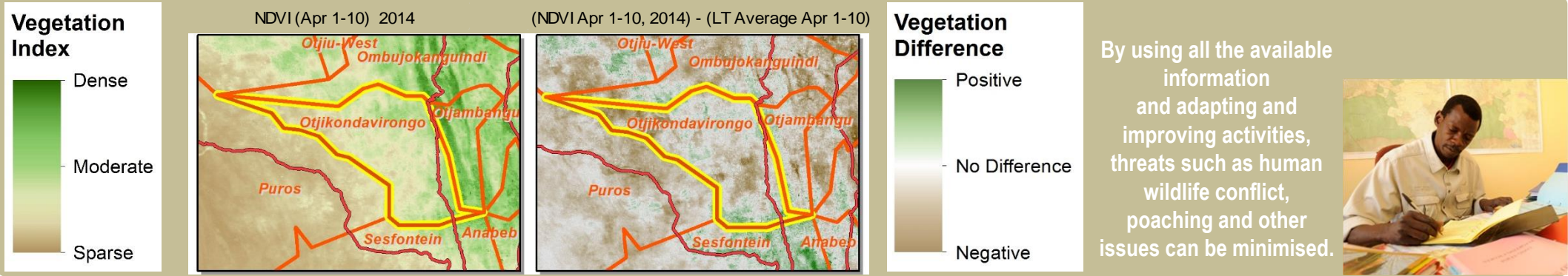
**Klipspringer**

**Jackal**
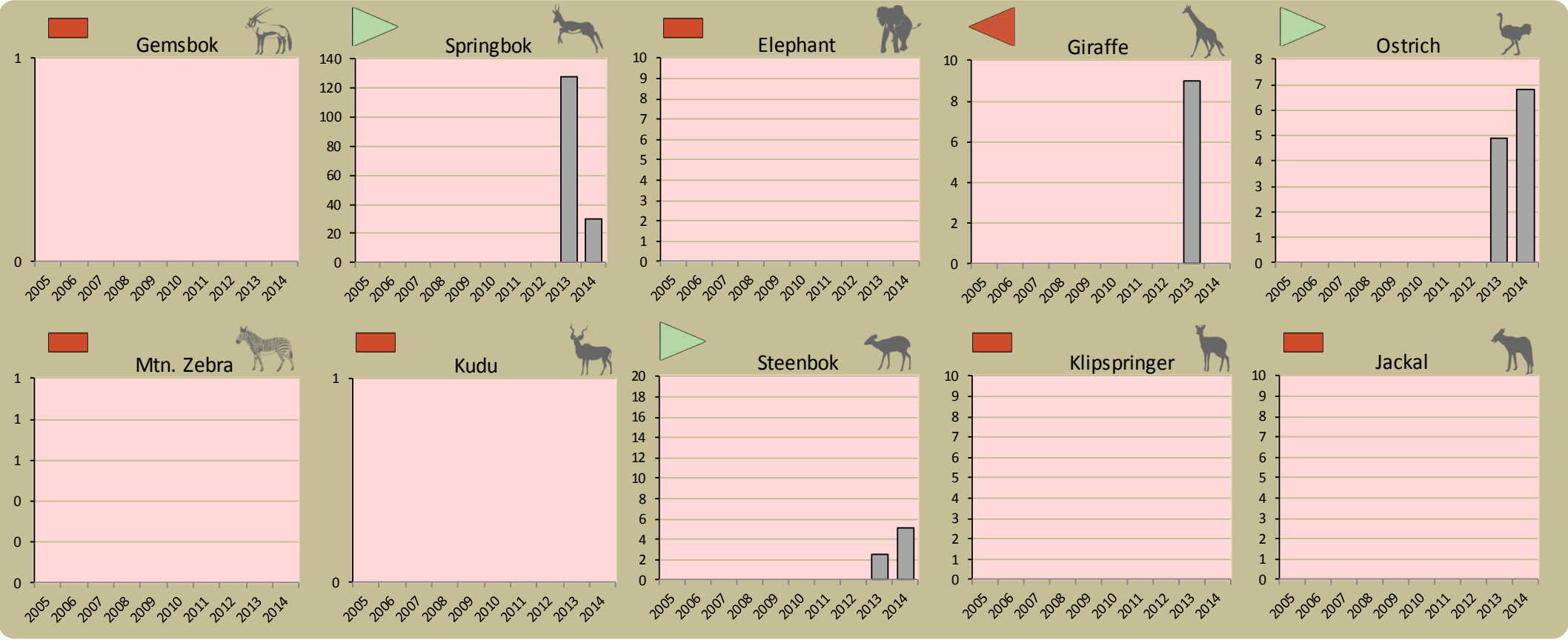
## Predator monitoring

charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years

**Hyaena**

**Cheetah**

**Leopard**

**Lion**
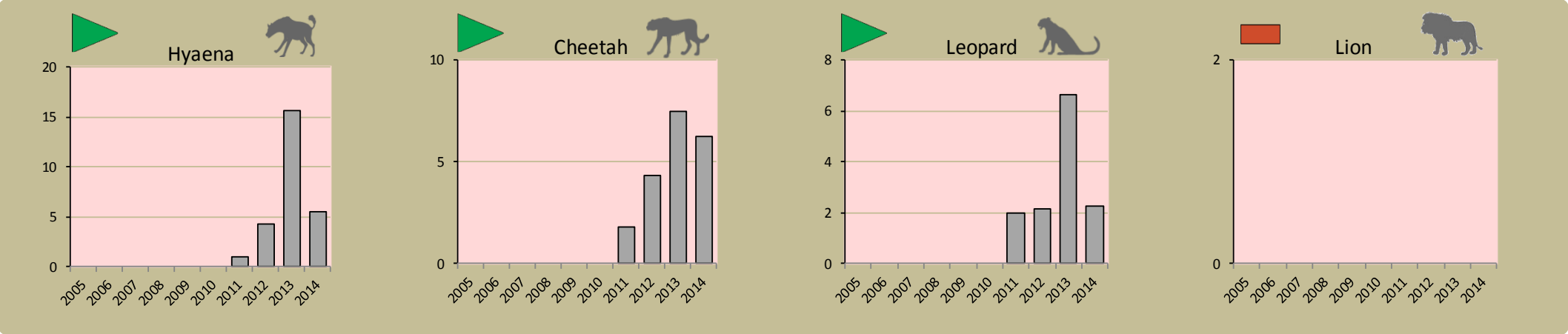
## Vegetation monitoring

Green vegetation index (NDVI). Maps show vegetation cover in the first 10 days of April of the current year and the difference between the current year and the 10 year average (2001-2010)

**Vegetation Index**

Dense

Moderate

Sparse

NDVI (Apr 1-10) 2014

Otjiu-West, Ombujokanguindi, Otjikondavirongo, Otjambangu, Puros, Sesfontein, Anabeb

(NDVI Apr 1-10, 2014) - (LT Average Apr 1-10)

Otjiu-West, Ombujokanguindi, Otjikondavirongo, Otjambangu, Puros, Sesfontein, Anabeb

**Vegetation Difference**

Positive

No Difference

Negative

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.

# Otjikondavirongo
## Institutional Report

# Enabling wise conservancy governance…

## Conservancy statistics

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date Registered:** | March 2013 |
| **Members:** | 250 |
| **Size (square kilometres):** | 1067 |

## Constitutional adherence

| | |
|---|---|
| **Approved constitution** | ✔ |
| **AGM held** | ✘ |
| **Management and utilisation plan** | ✘ |
| **Financial annual report** | ✘ |
| **Benefit distribution plan** | ✘ |
| **Audit of the constitution** | ✘ |

## Conservancy Governance

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of management committee members:** | 12 |
| **Date of last AGM:** | |
| **Attendance at AGM:** | Men: 0; Women: 0 |
| **Date of next AGM:** | |

**Other important issues**

| | |
|---|---|
| Financial report approved? | ✘ |
| Budget approved? | ✘ |
| Work plan approved? | ✔ |



## Employment

| | |
|---|---|
| **Conservancy staff: Male** | 0 |
| **Female** | 0 |
| **Community game guards:** | 0 |
| **Community resource monitors:** | 0 |
| **Lodge staff: Male** | 0 |
| **Female** | 0 |

## Benefits

## Conservancy Self Evaluation How well does the conservancy consider it has performed in the past year?

| Effectiveness of implementation | Poor | Fair | Good | Explanation of effectiveness rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Game Utilisation and Management Plan** | | | ■ | Very effective |
| **Zonation Plan** | | ■ | | Because due to drought people move to graze at exclusive wildlive zone. |
| **Natural Resource Plan** | | | | We take care of NR but we do not harvest trees fruit and we don't have fire management in place. |
| **Human Wildlife Conflict Plan** | | ■ | | Because not all farmers keep their livestock at night. |
| **Tourism Plan** | | | | No tourism activities are currently taking place. |
| **Sustainable Financial Plan** | ■ | | | Because there is no income. |
| **Benefit Distribution Plan** | | | | |
| **Staff Plan** | | | | |
| **Assets Plan** | ■ | | | Because there are no assets |
| **HIV/AIDS Plan** | | ■ | | There is no qualified or trained individual to do HIV education only use their own knowledge. |
| **Communication Plan** | | | ■ | Because the message is given directly to the targeted group. |